

PRG



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

09/583,133

05/30/2000

Lane W. Lee

M-8377 US

1855

32605

7590

01/14/2004

MACPHERSON KWOK CHEN & HEID LLP

1762 TECHNOLOGY DRIVE, SUITE 226

SAN JOSE, CA 95110

EXAMINER

WASSUM, LUKE S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2177

21

DATE MAILED: 01/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PLC

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/583,133

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

Luke S. Wassum

Art Unit

2177

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-9, 20 and 24-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-9, 20 and 24-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 January 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 19. 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The Applicants' amendment, filed 8 December 2003, has been received, entered into the record, and considered.
2. As a result of the amendment, claims 2 and 20 have been amended. claims 1, 10-19, 21-23 and 27-35 have been previously canceled. Claims 2-9, 20 and 24-26 remain pending in the application.

The Invention

3. The claimed invention is for a method of managing information on a Write-Once Read-Many (WORM) optical storage device, such that the capability to add, delete and modify the file system objects is emulated, even though information cannot be physically erased from the storage media.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The Applicants' Information Disclosure Statement, filed 25 August 2003, has been received, entered into the record, and considered.
5. The information disclosure statement filed 25 August 2003 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of

Art Unit: 2177

the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

All documents submitted and cited on form PTO-1449 have been considered except for document AM on page 2, document number EP-0 519 768, for which neither a translation nor an explanation of the relevance was provided by the Applicants. See attached form PTO-1449.

Drawings

6. The proposed drawing correction and/or the proposed substitute sheets of drawings, filed on 3 January 2003 have been approved. A proper drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The correction to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Applicants are advised that this requirement does not stem from an objection to the drawings. On 3 January 2003, a proposed drawing correction, comprising drawings marked-up with red-lined proposed corrections, was filed by the Applicants. The examiner has approved the proposed drawing corrections.

This requirement is for new formal drawings which incorporate the proposed drawing corrections from the 3 January 2003 submission.

Specification

7. The Applicants have incorporated by reference co-pending applications 09/583,448 and 539,841 at page 1, first paragraph. The examiner notes that incorporation by reference of an application in a printed United States Patent constitutes a special circumstance under 35 U.S.C. § 122 warranting that access of the original disclosure of the application be granted. The

Art Unit: 2177

incorporation by reference will be interpreted as a waiver of confidentiality of only the original disclosure as filed, and not the entire application file. See *In re Gallo*, 231 USPQ 496 (Comm'r Pat. 1986).

If the Applicants object to access to the entire application file, two copies of the information incorporated by reference must be submitted along with the objection. Failure to provide the material within the period provided will result in the entire application (including prosecution) being made available to petitioner. The Office will not attempt to separate the noted materials from the remainder of the application. See *In re Marsh Engineering Co.*, 1913 C.D. 183 (Comm'r Pat. 1913).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Art Unit: 2177

10. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

11. Claims 2-9, 20 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Flannagan et al.** (U.S. Patent 4,827,462) in view of **Martin** (U.S. Patent 5,666,531).

12. Regarding claim 2, **Flannagan et al.** teaches a method for emulating an erasable storage medium using a non-erasable optical disk wherein the optical disk includes a writing area formed by a spiral track substantially as claimed, the method comprising:

- a) writing a plurality of data files in the writing area, wherein a first data file is written from a first end of the spiral track, a second data file is written from the end of the first data file on the spiral track, and so on for remaining files (see col. 3, lines 46-52; see also col. 5, lines 53-63);
- b) generating a system sector for the data files, wherein the system sector identifies for each data file its location on the writable area and its size (see col. 7, lines 50-62; see also col. 11, line 49 through col. 12, line 62, and particularly col. 12, lines 27-35); and

- c) writing a system sector in the writable area wherein the system sector is written from the remaining end of the spiral track (see col. 5, lines 59-63, said directory being analogous to the claimed system sector).

Flannagan et al. additionally teaches that any additional system sectors are written from the end of the system of the sector on the spiral track (see col. 5, lines 59-63, said directory being analogous to the claimed system sector).

Flannagan et al. does not explicitly teach a method including the claimed provisions for handing changes to the data files stored on the writable area.

Martin, however, teaches a method including the claimed provisions for handing changes to the data files stored on the writable area, including:

- a) generating an updated system sector whenever there is a change in the data files stored on the writable area, wherein the updated system sector identifies the changed data files, the unchanged data files being identified by the system sector (see col. 3, line 49 through col. 5, line 2); and
- b) writing the updated system sector in the writable area (see col. 4, lines 3-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to handle changes made to the data files stored on the writable area of a WORM as claimed, since this technique would be capable of managing files that the user desires to delete or remove from a write only media, and also because such a capability would allow old or deleted files to be recovered, since

Art Unit: 2177

they could not be overwritten as would be possible when using conventional file systems (see col. 2, lines 25-57).

13. Regarding claim 20, Flannagan et al. teaches a write-only read-many (WORM) optical disk, comprising:

- a) a writable area on the optical disk wherein the writable area is formed in a spiral track, the spiral track forming a data area starting at a first end of the spiral track and extending toward the remaining end and forming a system sector starting at the remaining end and extending towards the first end (see col. 3, lines 46-52; see also col. 5, lines 53-63), wherein the data area comprises a plurality of data files and the system sector identifies the location and size of the data files (see col. 7, lines 50-62; see also col. 11, line 49 through col. 12, line 62, and particularly col. 12, lines 27-35).

Flannagan et al. does not explicitly teach a method including the claimed provisions for handing changes to the data files stored on the writable area.

Martin, however, teaches a method including the claimed provisions for handing changes to the data files stored on the writable area, wherein the writable area includes an updated system sector that includes information for accessing data files, the unchanged data files being identified by the system sector, wherein the updated system sector is written in the writable area starting from the end of the system sector towards the data area along the spiral track (see col. 5, lines 59-63, said directory being analogous to the claimed system sector).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to handle changes made to the data files stored on the writable area of a WORM as claimed, since this technique would be capable of managing files that the user desires to delete or remove from a write only media, and also because such a capability would allow old or deleted files to be recovered, since they could not be overwritten as would be possible when using conventional file systems (see col. 2, lines 25-57).

14. Regarding claim 3, **Flannagan et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein the change is an additional data file being written in the writable area, the additional data file being written from the end of the last data file on the spiral track, and wherein the updated system sector identifies the location and size of the additional data file (see col. 7, lines 50-62; see also col. 11, line 49 through col. 12, line 62, and particularly col. 12, lines 27-35; see also col. 5, lines 59-63, said directory being analogous to the claimed system sector).

15. Regarding claim 4, **Martin** additionally teaches a method wherein the change is a modified data file being written in the writable area, such that the modified data file replaces the contents of a given data file stored in the writable area (see col. 4, lines 27-38; see also Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to handle changes made to the data files stored on the writable area of a WORM as claimed, since this technique would be capable of managing files that the user desires to update on a write only media, and also because such a capability would allow obsolete versions of the files to be recovered, since

Art Unit: 2177

they could not be overwritten as would be possible when using conventional file systems (see col. 2, lines 25-57).

16. Regarding claim 5, **Martin** additionally teaches a method wherein the change is an indication that a given data file stored in the writable area is to be considered deleted (see col. 2, lines 35-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to handle deletions made to the data files stored on the writable area of a WORM as claimed, since this technique would be capable of managing files that the user desires to delete on a write only media, and also because such a capability would allow deleted versions of the files to be recovered, since they could not be overwritten as would be possible when using conventional file systems (see col. 2, lines 25-57).

17. Regarding claim 6, **Flannagan et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein the writable area is contained within an annular area of the optical disk, the annular area having an inner diameter and an outer diameter, and wherein the first end of the spiral track is adjacent the outer diameter and the remaining end of the spiral track is adjacent the inner diameter (see Figure 2; see also col. 3, lines 30-59; see also col. 5, lines 13-38).

18. Regarding claims 7 and 24, **Flannagan et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein each system sector comprises a directory identification parameter that is used to determine when to terminate the process of reading the system sector(s) (see col. 7, lines 11-25 and 50-62, teaching the

Art Unit: 2177

use of anchor weights that point to the actual space of the directories and the use of header segments in the directory and the allocation of space for the directory).

19. Regarding claims 8 and 25, **Flannagan et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein each system sector further comprises a file identification parameter that is used to determine when to terminate the process of reading the system sector(s) (see col. 10, lines 31-50, teaching the use of a file identifier in each index entry, as well as a relative sector along with the number of consecutive sectors that a file extent occupies, thus providing the information required to determine when to terminate the reading of the system sector(s)).

20. Regarding claims 9 and 26, **Flannagan et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein each system sector includes a data block number that indicates the next available writable location for a data file (see col. 19, lines 13-17; see also col. 26, lines 7-12, disclosing the use of field 185, 'last data', which stores the track address that was last used for storing data in the data area).

Response to Arguments

21. Applicant's arguments filed 8 December 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

22. Regarding the Applicants' argument that the **Martin** reference teaches away from the updated system sector recited in claim 2 (bottom of page 6 of the Applicants' remarks), the arguments are well taken by the examiner.

Art Unit: 2177

However, the examiner points out that the pertinent claim language cites two limitations: that the updated system sector identifies the changed data files, and that the unchanged data files are identified by the system sector.

Regarding the first limitation, **Martin** teaches that the directory stored at the end of each track is a cumulative directory of all files on the last track as well as all prior tracks (see col. 4, lines 22-26). This means that this directory would identify the changed files, as claimed.

Regarding the second limitation, **Martin** teaches that the old directory stored on the CD continues to include the location of any prior data entries, while the new directory includes amended files and does not include deleted files (see col. 4, lines 34-38). This 'old directory', analogous to the claimed system sector, thus identifies unchanged data files as claimed.

Thus, the **Martin** reference does indeed teach all of the elements of the claimed 'generating' limitation.

Conclusion

23. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2177

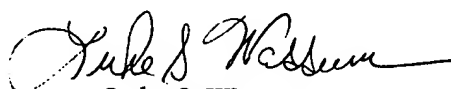
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luke S. Wassum whose telephone number is 703-305-5706. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:30, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on 703-305-9790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.


In addition, INFORMAL or DRAFT communications may be faxed directly to the examiner at 703-746-5658.

Customer Service for Tech Center 2100 can be reached during regular business hours at (703) 306-5631, or fax (703) 746-7240.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.


Luke S. Wassum
Art Unit 2177

lsw
9 January 2004


JOHN BREENE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100